# EXHIBIT

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Part 3

If they were separate entities, your Honor, then there should have been loan documents that indicated that there were separate entities that were involved, and I don't see any indication of that.

THE COURT: OK

MR. HAEFELE: So, running through the documents that we submitted, your Honor, by my count there is one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten of them, plus another one of the overlapping identifications, 11 of 16. And, you know, I'm not going to say we need to weigh and if I get over half of them we're good. But, as a whole, if you look at it not only do 11 of the 16 match, but out of the ones that are left they just don't apply under the circumstances because they can't apply. For example, there is no stock here. The parent exists solely as a holding company of the subsidiary, that sort of applies. It's really just a holding entity for all the others, but it's that plus more.

The parent and subsidiary file consolidated income tax returns is another factor but that doesn't apply here because they don't file income tax in this country.

So, I think if you weigh all of the factors, your Honor, what we get is a very strong indication that Al Haramain U.S.A. is the alter ego of the headquarters. And that seems to be exactly what the U.S. government has indicated when it has identified the headquarters as being the branch office of the

headquarters.

THE COURT: Go on.

MR. HAEFELE: There are just some other problems that we would ask the court to take into account as well, and some of these I think were highlighted earlier in the argument that we heard a few moments ago regarding Sana Bell, and it has also been the subject of other discussion before your Honor, and that's what I would call -- well, I think Mr. Kriendler earlier referred to it as a shell game, but I would call it the problems with the mystery of the disappearing corporations and the mystery of corporate assets.

The one problem is the shell game with the corporate entities being either dissolved or mysteriously disappearing, and it's become a theme in the litigation. And that's one of the problems that I think Mr. Kabat has indicated in his response and said, well, the headquarters doesn't exist anymore, so what are we to do? Well, the answer is that we are to try and get -- first of all, they were supposed to get all of the documents responsive to discovery from the get-go, and if they didn't do that then that's a problem we need to face as well.

The other problem is the problem of ignoring -- what I will call the mystery of the corporate actions. And the defendants seem to keep pointing to these corporate entities as though they act mysteriously on their own. They don't. They

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act through the individuals that are the corporations. And so if there are individuals that are involved here, those individuals are the individuals that we need to look to to get the documents from. Al Haramain acts through the individuals, and yet they ask the court to ignore that fact.

Some of the people -- in this instance represented by the very same counsel -- have filed what clearly contain Al Haramain documents. One of the affidavits that came back to us in the reply indicates that Mr. Al Butay has a file that has at least some Al Haramain documents in it. We didn't get those. They came to us. We didn't get them from Al Haramain directly as a result of the various requests; they came because they happened to be in an OFAC file. They were provided by Al Haramain to OFAC when they wanted to make their own arguments.

THE COURT: Mr. Al Butay submitted an affidavit though, as did Mr. Nelson, both of which you say are insufficiently specific, at least one of which seemed fairly specific. So, I'm not sure what your gripe was there.

MR. HAEFELE: Well, I would have to look back, your Honor, but there is a curious problem with the affidavits. The affidavits that were submitted with the motion or the opposition regarding the efforts employed to get responsive documents came from someone who at the time that's pertinent here had little to do with Al Haramain until fairly recently. He was not a director at the time. He is not listed in the

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document as being a director until fairly recently.

THE COURT: That's Mr. Nelson.

That's Mr. Nelson, yes, your Honor. MR. HAEFELE: we get nothing about those efforts on the three or four primary actors for Al Haramain at the time, at least two who are also represented by the same counsel. And those people, I think Mr. Seda and Mr. Al Butay, are both I believe represented by the same counsel as Al Haramain U.S.A. branch. And I don't recall as to Mr. Al Akil. But it raises the issue of Al Haramain's efforts to actively collect responsive documents in a timely and complete manner, when none of the documents that were submitted back to us -- including the one that came from Mr. Al Butay himself -- indicates what efforts were actually done to try and collect documents in a timely manner and in a complete manner. We don't know. We know very little, if anything, on the efforts that have been made by Al Haramain to get documents from Mr. Al Akil, from Mr. Seragati or from Mr. Al Butay. You know, he could have said something in his declaration, but he didn't.

And none of these players at Al Haramain ever say anything about any efforts to obtain documents, despite the fact that they have been in Saudi Arabia for years following 9/11. And instead we get a single affidavit from a relative outsider to Al Haramain, saying very little about any of the efforts made to get the information.

And on that issue, your Honor, that is pretty much what I had to say. I think there is several other issues that were raised, including the counting interrogatories or whether we should use interrogatories more or less. And in that instance I think your Honor I would rely on what we wrote in our letters.

And the other issue, your Honor, the problem is the definition of material support for requests 15 and 16, and we just have a problem where we were specific in terms of what we were requesting, and they come back and they try to define it as saying, well, because the word "material support" showed up in the request we take the liberty of saying unilaterally our stuff wasn't material support. That not what the request was, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, at so that one it seemed to me the problem may be where the comma is or isn't placed. But we will get to that as we go forward.

Mr. Kabat? Is that the way you pronounce it?

MR. KABAT: Yes.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. KABAT: Good morning, your Honor. Let me just say we're here more than five years after producing more than 50,000 pages of documents and publications and the CD-ROMs with all the financial records from the Oregon group. Now, we exchanged a lot correspondence with plaintiffs counsel way back

in '03, '04 and '05. Plaintiffs did not then respond to most of the issues we raised in our correspondence, and plaintiff waited over five years to really raise the discovery issue with the court.

Now, the fundamental problem that I have with their motion to compel, is it's not a motion to compel about the activities and operations of the Oregon Group. Instead, plaintiff, they are trying to use the Oregon Group as a method for obtaining information about the activities and operations of the Saudi Group, which is another defendant.

And I submit that you should deny the Burnett plaintiff's motion to compel because essentially the plaintiffs are seeking discovery from the Oregon defendant of documents and information that's in the possession, custody and control of other defendants, principally the Saudi defendants, Saudi Al Haramain Group.

THE COURT: I thought your position is -- maybe I misunderstood it -- that the Saudi Foundation at least couldn't produce documents because the Saudi government shut it down.

Are you talking about documents in the possession of the individuals who were the officers, or in the possession of the Saudi Foundation, or both?

MR. KABAT: Well, plaintiff is trying to seek both through --

THE COURT: No, I understand plaintiffs want

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everything. But what you were saying was, well, don't give them the documents held by the -- I think you used the phrase Saudi defendants, one of whom is the Foundation itself, and in your papers there were representations that the Saudi Foundation was shut down by the Saudi government, which sounded like, you know, put a padlock on the front door.

Is that what you're saying? Or does the Saudi Foundation in fact have access to documents?

MR. KABAT: It is my understanding they do not. Since the government closed it down both Mr. Albans and Mr. Nelson have made repeated attempts while in Saudi Arabia to obtain any documents, because, after all, they could be exculpatory documents for us as well. We would like to get that information too, but we can't.

THE COURT: Well, one of the things -- and I understand the points you have made about delay, and certainly I don't disagree with you there were long gaps between when you write back to the plaintiffs and when they respond at times -- but one thing they want to focus on, which the affidavits that you submitted don't seem to address, is what happened in the period after either it was apparent that litigation was imminent or certainly when the earliest of these lawsuits was filed between then and when the Saudi government shut down the Saudi Foundation, in terms of preserving documents? I mean that, it seems to me, is one of the issues that Mr. Haefele and